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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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2. Oil wells in the L'vov area used the so-called "Canadian System". By this system a tube with a flutter valve at its base is lowered into the well, pulled up, and emptied. The tube capacity was about 100 gallons. The average rating of electric motors was 300 kilowatts. One kilowatt equals 1.36 hp -- which would mean about 408 hp at 750 to 960 rpm. There were two such motors at each well -- one serving as standby.
3. Deep wells were predominant in the Baku area. Each well had two motors of 600 kilowatts. Each group of three or four wells had its own energy producing station of 20 thousand kilowatts potential.
4. The average depth of a well in the Baku area was about 800 meters. There were some at 600 and the range was to 1500 meters. The 450 kilometer pipeline from Baku to Batum was 600 mm in diameter and had booster pumping stations throughout its entire length.
5. Derricks in the L'vov area (Drogobych, Borislav, and Kaluzs /Kalush -- see AMS Series N 501, sheet NN 35-7, 49 01 N 24 22 E/ were of the permanent type of wood or of wood and steel construction. Those in Baku used portable steel draw-works when pumping oil. The four legs of the steel derrick were fastened by bolts to concrete foundations. Two of these legs also had hinges for folding and transporting.

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6. Average production in the L'vov area was about 700 tons per 24 hours, from approximately 150 wells. I cannot state what the production was for Baku except that Baku production is second to US production.
7. Diesel power using raw oil was the main source of power for drilling rigs in Baku. A Wolfe locomotive of 250 hp was usually used in the Drogobych area. Diesel motors were used for drilling natural gas wells. At Romny, near Poltava, oil wells used Diesel and natural gas as power sources for drilling rigs.
8. Energy-generating equipment consisted of a portable Diesel motor which in most cases used CnLn from wells in the vicinity and which was equipped with an AEG generator which produced about 310 kws. There were also several two-cylinder 400-hp portable Diesel units which burned oil. Permanent wells in the Borislav area used electricity from the 12-thousand-kw station in Borislav.
9. Each plant had its own independent energy source. Drogobych-Galicia had a 1200 kw facility. Drogobych-Polmyn, now called Polmyn #1, had a 1400 kw unit. It is interesting to note that the city of Drogobych had only a 420 kw unit for city use. There was talk and plans to centralize all three generator facilities with L'vov's 25 thousand kw unit. I do not know whether or not this circuit has been completed.
10. Every well in the Borislav-Drogobych area had a reserve generator for emergency or standby purposes. These were fueled either by steam, natural gas, or Diesel oil.
11. Gas was burned in petroleum-cracking furnaces. The average furnace in the Drogobych refinery was 6 by 6 by 5 meters. This cracking furnace was of the Gross system and produced light gasoline of  $G = 0.7$  to  $0.72$  and heavy gasoline  $G = 0.8$  to  $0.83$ . Cracking furnaces located two kilometers from the Drogobych railroad station were constructed in accordance with DIF (German system) capable of producing 1600 tons of gasoline for 24 hours. This standard of furnace existed all over the USSR. The average cracking furnace was of about 500 tons capacity.

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